

CONGER'S REPORT IS MADE PUBLIC

Foreign Ministers Were Aware of
Danger Threatening Them.

EXTENT OF BOXER UPRISING

It Was Fully Realized—Situation
Laid Before the Tsung-Li-Yamen
—Treaty Rights Demanded.

[Early Dispatches.]

Washington, July 8.—The last China mail to reach the state department brought the report of Minister Conger, perhaps the last that will ever come to hand. This bears date of Peking, May 21st. It is of the utmost importance, disclosing as it does a full comprehension on the part of the foreign ministers in Peking of the character and extent of the Boxer uprising, even though Mr. Conger, himself, by disposition optimistic, found some reason to hope that the worst was over at that date.

What Mr. Conger has to say as to the attitude of the Chinese government toward the Boxer movement, as revealed in the formal interchange that took place between himself and the Tsung-Li-Yamen is not only of peculiar interest now, but probably will have a strong bearing on the final reckoning that must be had between the civilized nations and the Chinese.

ACQUAINTED WITH DANGER.

Mr. Conger makes it very clear, through the publication of the French priests' letter, at least one and probably all the European nations having interests in northern China were acquainted with the dangers of the situation at least two or three weeks before the actual outbreak in Peking.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

"Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China, May 21, 1900.—To the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. Sir: I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my earlier telegram of today.

"In response to the French minister, the dean called a meeting of the diplomatic corps yesterday and upon information furnished in a letter from the Catholic bishop in Peking and verbal reports by the other ministers, the situation was considered so grave that the corps immediately instructed the dean to present to the Tsung-Li-Yamen and demand immediate and effective measures, which he did today by the note, copy of which is inclosed.

"I also inclose copies of the bishop's letter and one from Rev. Killie, an American missionary who lives in Peking but travels a circuit to the north and east.

TALK WITH TSUNG-LI-YAMEN.

"On the 15th inst. during an extended personal interview with the Tsung-Li-Yamen I called their attention to the fact that notwithstanding constant warnings from this and other legations, the Boxers had continually increased in numbers and were now boldly organizing inside the wall of Peking, the existence of thousands is known in the villages around Peking, Christian converts are being persecuted and threatened everywhere, many deacons and ministers of the gospel are being persecuted and many have been compelled to abandon their chapels and come to Peking for safety.

CHRISTIANS BURNED ALIVE.

"I said: 'At a London mission near Chou Chow, forty miles west of Peking, two native Christians have been killed and their chapel destroyed. Near Pao-Ting-Fu a Catholic village has been destroyed and sixty persons have been murdered, some of them being burned alive. The foreign governments cannot long sit idly by and witness this persecution and murder. I can only speak for my own government, but I am becoming very impatient over China's continued treaty violation. It always has been and still is the good friend of China, and only wishes it prosperity, but is now sadly threatened by the lawless organizations. At present, it is true, they are not capable leaders, but should one arise and the populace become really incensed, the overthrow of the present dynasty is a likely to follow and possibly the destruction of the empire, etc., etc.

OFFICIAL REPLIES.

"They replied that I did not understand the many difficulties under which they labored, but they had succeeded in suppressing the Boxers in the province of Shan-Tung and would do so here.

"I told them I saw no effective measures whatever being put forth. They replied that the movement had not heretofore been looked upon as serious, but thought now the throne was in jeopardy and the gravity of the situation had been sent to the viceroys, the Peking and neighboring officials, which would surely prove effective, suppress the Boxers and restore order.

ALARMING TELEGRAMS.

"I told them that the most alarming telegrams were being sent to the news-papers of Europe and America of the existing state of anarchy here and that the people of the world would be forced to believe that the government of China was either abetting these murderous brigands or that it was too weak to suppress or control them, and its good name and credit must suffer irretrievably in consequence. After reading the one heretofore published, they asked if I would not wire my government that they could and were suppressing the Boxers.

THREE DAYS' GRACE.

"I replied that at present I would not say that I had been for six months telegraphing the urgent of ineffective defect, but if they would show me the action, which they could if they would, in three days, I would gladly and quickly wire to my government.

"They assured me that sufficient troops had been sent to the disturbed districts to restore order and to afford protection.

"I again told them that restored order would be the only possible proof. I also told them that unless the situation was restored and the threatening danger from the Boxers removed, I should be compelled to ask for a sufficient guard of American marines to insure the safety of the legation.

"They said, 'Oh, don't do that; it is unnecessary.' And again promising energetic action, the interview closed.

DANGER TO FOREIGNERS.

"Unless some energetic action is taken, the situation will become fraught with great danger to all foreigners, not from any intelligent or organized attacks, but from ignorant and inflamed mob violence. I believe, however, as I said in my telegram, that the government is aroused, itself alarmed at the situation, and will take more energetic action, but no one can be certain of this until it is done.

"Since the United States ship Wheeling had left already for Taku, I deemed it prudent to ask the admiral for the presence of another war vessel, and, responding to the request, Admiral Kempf, with the Newark, sailed hither from Yokohama on the 19th instant, and should arrive here. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

E. H. CONGER."

THE INCLOSURES.

The inclosures referred to by Mr. Conger follow, beginning with the telegram of the same date as his letter. Telegram sent (cipher):

"Peking, May 21, 1900.—Secretary of State, Washington.—Boxers greatly increased in this province, and in and around Peking. Village forty miles Peking burned. Sixty native Catholics killed. No foreigners attacked. Chinese government aroused and promises immediate suppression. Diplomatic corps demanded immediate effective measures. Newark en route Taku. I hope and believe the worst has passed.

DEMAND OF THE DIPLOMATS.

Inclosure No. 1.—The diplomatic body to the Tsung-Li-Yamen. "Peking, May 21, 1900.—The Prince and Ministers—I have the honor to communicate to you, Y. H. and Y. E. the text of a resolution prepared yesterday by the representatives of the foreign powers accredited to Peking.

"The diplomatic body, relying upon the imperial decree already published, which has ordered the dissolution of the Boxers, demand:

"First—The arrest of all persons practicing the drills of that association, provoking disturbances upon the public highway, posting notices or distributing placards which may contain threats against foreigners.

"Second—The arrest of owners or guardians of temples or other places where the Boxers assemble, and upon information furnished in a letter from the Catholic bishop in Peking and verbal reports by the other ministers, the situation was considered so grave that the corps immediately instructed the dean to present to the Tsung-Li-Yamen and demand immediate and effective measures, which he did today by the note, copy of which is inclosed.

"DEAN OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS."

FAVIER'S REPLY.

Inclosure No. 2.—Bishop Favier to M. Pechon, French Minister. (Translation.) "Apostolic Vicariate of Peking and North China, Peking, May 19, 1900.—Mr. Minister: From May 19 to day the situation becomes more serious and threatening. In the prefecture of Pao Ting Fu more than seventy Christians have been massacred. In Echao Ichou only three days ago, twenty neophytes were cut to pieces. Many villages have been pillaged and burned; a great many have been completely abandoned.

"More than 2,000 Christians are fleeing without shelter, without clothing, without shelter. At Peking alone about 400 refugees, men, women and children—are already lodged at our house and that of the sisters. Before eight days we will probably have many thousands.

"We will have to dislodge the schools and the colleges, also use all the hospitals to make room for these unfortunate people. Upon the east of us pillage and incendiarism are imminent; we are hourly receiving the most alarming news.

PEKIN SURROUNDED.

"Peking is surrounded on all sides. The Boxers are daily gathering nearer the city, and are attacking only by the destruction which they are making of Christians. Believe, I pray you, Mr. Minister, that I am well informed and say nothing lightly.

"Religious persecution is only one object. The real purpose is the extermination of Europeans, a purpose which is clearly set forth and written upon the banners of the Boxers. Their assistants await them at Peking, where they are receiving the arms and the churches and finish with the legations.

"For us here at the Peking day is practically ended. All the city knows it; everybody is speaking of it, and a popular outbreak is manifest.

"The Boxers are attacking the poor women and their children, flying from the massacre, arrived at the house of the sisters. More than five hundred persons accompanied them, saying that they had been rescued, and that they would soon die with the others.

THREATENING PLACARDS.

"Mr. Minister, I do not speak to you of placards without number which are posted in the city against Europeans in general. Each day new ones appear.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Sick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, nausea, dizziness, distress after eating, pain in the side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Another would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who are afflicted with this complaint will find relief in many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick headache

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

In the face of so many lives that have been saved by this great medicine. Our pills cure all while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In each bottle is a full and complete list of druggists everywhere, or send for it by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

MONS COLD CURE.

A cold is dangerous. Don't let it get into your system. A few doses of my Cold Cure will break up any form of cold in a few hours and prevent grippe, diphtheria, etc., etc. It is a life insurance policy.

At all druggists, 25c. a box. Guide to Health and a full description of the use of the medicine.

more explicit than the others. Those who thirty years ago were present at the Tien Tsin massacre are struck with the resemblance of the situation, then to that of today, the same placards, the same threats, the same warnings and the same blindness.

"RECENTS MARINE GUARD."

Then also, as today, missionaries wrote and supplicated, foreseeing the horrible awakening. Under these circumstances, Mr. Minister, I believe it my duty to kindly send you at least forty or fifty marines to protect our persons and our property. This has been done under circumstances much less critical, and I hope you will take into consideration our humble prayer.

"Please accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of the respect and the profound gratitude with which I have the honor to be, your excellency's very humble and obedient servant.

"BISHOP APOLLONIE at Peking.

"S. JARLIN, Bishop Coadjutor.

"C. GUILLOUX, Vicar General."

MR. KILLIE'S REPORT.

Inclosure No. 3.—Mr. Killie to Mr. Conger.—San Ho, San Ho, Ho (thirty-five miles from Peking), May 16, 1900.—Hon. Edward E. Conger, E. E. and M. P. Etc., Peking, China.—Dear Sir:—I have delayed giving you the list of villages in this district, where the Ho C'Huan are in active operation, until I could verify beyond question the statements heretofore made concerning the same. I am now prepared to show the members of that organization which are practicing daily in each of the following thirteen places:

- (1) San Ho City, the county seat;
- (2) Ling-shan, a village thirty-five miles north-west of San Ho City, where the Presbyterian mission owns twenty improved native buildings and where two American missionaries spend the most of their time; here the Boxers come to our very doors to see them at twice;
- (3) Chang Ko Chuang;
- (4) C'hang Kuan Ying;
- (5) Shi Kuan Ying;
- (6) T'ao Chung Tai;
- (7) C'hu T'ou;
- (8) Tung Chia Tien;
- (9) Siao Koo Chuang;
- (10) Siao Koo Chuang;
- (11) Chia Kuan Ying;
- (12) Siao Koo Shien Chuang, where the American Presbyterian mission has a boarding-school for girls and where there is located one of the best of the missionary evangelists; these places are all in the neighborhood of Ling Shang, our headquarters;
- (13) Pao Ti Hsien, the county seat, 100 miles to the southeast of this place, where we have had a native evangelist at work for over a year.

THREATS ARE MADE.

"It is only recently that open threats of violence have been made against the native Christians, but they are now almost of daily occurrence. For example, at the sixth village mentioned above, eight men from this place, where the Boxers are practicing their drills, were sent to practice the 11 Ho C'Huan maneuvers. On the 12th instant Mr. Wang Ting Hsiao, one of the owners of the ground where the practice is done, forthwith ordered the evangelist, who is a native of that place, to come where they were practicing, saying unto him among other threatening things, that they were preparing to destroy the foreigners at Ling Shang, and their followers, the native Christians.

THREATENED WITH DEATH.

Furthermore, yesterday, May 14th, when two of our native presbyters went to the San Ho Yamen with a letter from me to that official, they were recognized as Christians, and the letter followed by the people to the Yamen, and repeatedly threatened with death. There were many calls for knives to kill them with. The official was absent from the city, so they did not see him. They actually suffered no physical violence, but that was doubtless only because of their own patience and forbearance.

"All about us men were actively stirring up feelings of hate, saying that we are poisoning the wells and many villages have already purchased native medicines to put into the wells to counteract the effect of the supposed poison.

"The recent rains which we have had in Peking have not reached this part of the country, hence no farming can be done. The people are idle and distressed at having no crops, and consequently easily misled by the designs of the Boxers, who are actively propagating this society.

SPREADING LIKE WILDFIRE.

"The Ho C'Huan is spreading like wildfire over all this district. Where two months ago it was practically unknown, today there are scores of active societies, which are rapidly becoming more numerous. The Christians at Chinan Fu have been called to renounce their faith. The French consul at Tientsin has been called to renounce his faith. The Chinese consul at Tientsin has been called to renounce his faith. The Chinese consul at Tientsin has been called to renounce his faith.

"The United States cruiser Brooklyn, Admiral Kieny, called here, forty-five miles from Tientsin, and going to Taku with the fifty marines which arrived Sunday morning. The Logan bearing the Ninth regiment of United States Infantry passed Che Foo Friday on her way to Taku.

WIE HAI WEI SITUATION STILL GRAVE.

New York, July 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai says: A message sent from Wei Hai Wei last Sunday and received here today states that the major's ship Alacrity has returned direct to Wei Hai Wei with twenty wounded men.

The situation is still grave, for the Boxers, although they have been moved down by the hundred, still believe themselves invulnerable. An inventory now is being made. Boxer enlistment is gaining strength.

Hsu Tung, the most determined hater of foreigners in Peking and tutor of the late emperor, has been murdered with his whole household of three hundred persons, while resisting Boxer pillagers.

Liping Hen, the admiral on the Yang Tse, has returned to Yan Chow Huan. The troops of Ting Kiang Pu refused to accompany him northward, saying that they would only take orders from Vice-roy Liu Kunk Yi.

BODIES FLOATING OUT TO SEA.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 9.—The bodies of a number of drowned seamen, recently found in the waters near the city, were passed last Wednesday by the schooner E. E. Birdall, which has arrived here from Fall River. Several of the bodies stood upright in the water, and at first sight the crew of the Birdall thought they were alive.

All the bodies were drifting seaward. There was nothing on their clothing to indicate what ship they had manned.

WAR WITH CHINA IS UNDESIRABLE

It Would Be Very Detrimental to
American Trade.

WOULD INCREASE EXPORTS.

But Only in a Few Lines—Secretary of Agriculture Reviews the Situation in This Regard at Length.

[Early Dispatches.]

New York, July 9.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "War with China would certainly be detrimental to American trade with that empire."

This statement was made by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. He continued: "For the time being American trade would be destroyed because the merchant would not be able to reach the interior of the Celestial empire with his goods. Of course there would be a special demand for wheat, oats, breadstuffs, horses and mules, and the United States would have to meet the demand of the allied armies, consequently the exportation of cereals and animals would be increased many fold. On the other hand, there would be a marked falling off in general trade, especially in such exports as cotton manufactures, kerosene oil, iron and steel manufactures, tobacco, lumber, manufactures of wood, parts of clocks, books, maps, engravings, perfumery and cosmetics, scientific instruments, patent medicines, paper, carriages, etc., and leather."

The total value of these articles of export in 1898 was \$2,296,521. The value of wheat exported to China has averaged barely \$100,000 a year for several years. On the other hand, the value of wheat flour exported in 1898 to Hong Kong, much of which was sent into China, amounted to \$3,355,727. The total value of our agricultural exports direct to Chinese ports in 1898 amounted to \$395,749, the principal articles being cotton, flour, grain, salt, liquors, canned beef, milk, canned fruits and leaf tobacco.

"To show how remarkable has been the growth of our trade with China, it is only necessary to give a few statistics as to the commercial relations for ten years. From 1889 to 1899 there was a gain of \$12,233,153. The increase was almost entirely in exports which advanced in value from \$2,791,128 and 1889 to \$4,493,440 in 1899. Our imports from 1889 to 1899, inclusive, averaged only \$20,088,332. The principal commodities were tea, \$7,062,725; raw silk \$5,062,825, and wool, raw, \$1,460,855. Meats for the allied army in China would cost the United States, which has been raising the lines of communication are sending out fleets and armies and preparing for a defense of foreign interests on a large scale. The emergency is so critical that divisions are not likely to arise, at least until Peking has been occupied with a strong force."

The operations in South Africa against Dewet have an important bearing upon the China question, since the dispersion of commandos which have been raiding the lines of communication in the Free State will enable Lord Roberts to disperse with several divisions, which can be transferred to Taku and Hongkong. The war office closed ranks, but now the concentration of either Verdel or Bethlehem, but there were no trustworthy explanations for the reasons that had influenced Dewet in releasing all prisoners under him.

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ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN

PEKIN LEGATIONS.

Consuls Officially Announce They Were Safe July 4th and 5th.

London, July 9, 2:45 a. m.—The foreign consuls at Shanghai met on July 7th and officially announced that the legations at Peking were safe on July 4th and 5th and that the Chinese have been notified of their safety. The foregoing statement was read with great satisfaction to the foreign consuls on Sunday makes it possible to believe that the legations will hold out for a number of days yet. Having fought to a standstill the first outbreak of fanatic fury, it is believed that something may intervene to save them. The news, after the sinister rumors of the last ten days, is enough upon which to build up hopes.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Express, telegraphing on Sunday at 5:10 p. m., throws doubt upon Consul Warren's information. European William, says a Berlin official, today received the following from the governor at Tien Tsin, which refers to the promise of reward to any one who should accomplish the delivery of the legations from Peking.

"Being notified of your majesty's telegram, the governor of Shan Tung replied that 'From the outset I have been full of anxiety regarding the Europeans in Peking and I have made repeated attempts to send a messenger and get help to them, but in vain. Now all roads to Peking are beset with rebels, and therefore whatever measures are taken now after even less prospect of success than before. Nevertheless, I shall consider it my duty to arrange for their help.'"

Several correspondents at St. Petersburg send out telegrams—conversative of course—to the effect that Russia, Japan and England agree as to their policy in China, their interests dominating there. Gen. Orloff, a brilliant soldier, has been appointed chief of staff of the Russian forces in China.

NEWS FROM CHINA IS SLACK.

Operations in South Africa Have Much Influence on Situation.

New York, July 9.—A dispatch from London to the Tribune says:

The news from China remains very slack, but there are some gleams of light and a hope of anti-foreign movement, has culminated in a revolution, and a hope for the suppression of anarchy and independent action of the viceroys. If the two legations were the foreigners have taken refuge can stand and hold out for a fortnight and be relieved by a strong column from Tien Tsin, the revolutionary dictatorships may be overthrown and the substitute found for the united action of the powers. The chances are heavily against these results, but the situation is not so desperate and hopeless as it has appeared during the last ten days.

The operations in South Africa against Dewet have an important bearing upon the China question, since the dispersion of commandos which have been raiding the lines of communication in the Free State will enable Lord Roberts to disperse with several divisions, which can be transferred to Taku and Hongkong. The war office closed ranks, but now the concentration of either Verdel or Bethlehem, but there were no trustworthy explanations for the reasons that had influenced Dewet in releasing all prisoners under him.

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